

ZOO GOER





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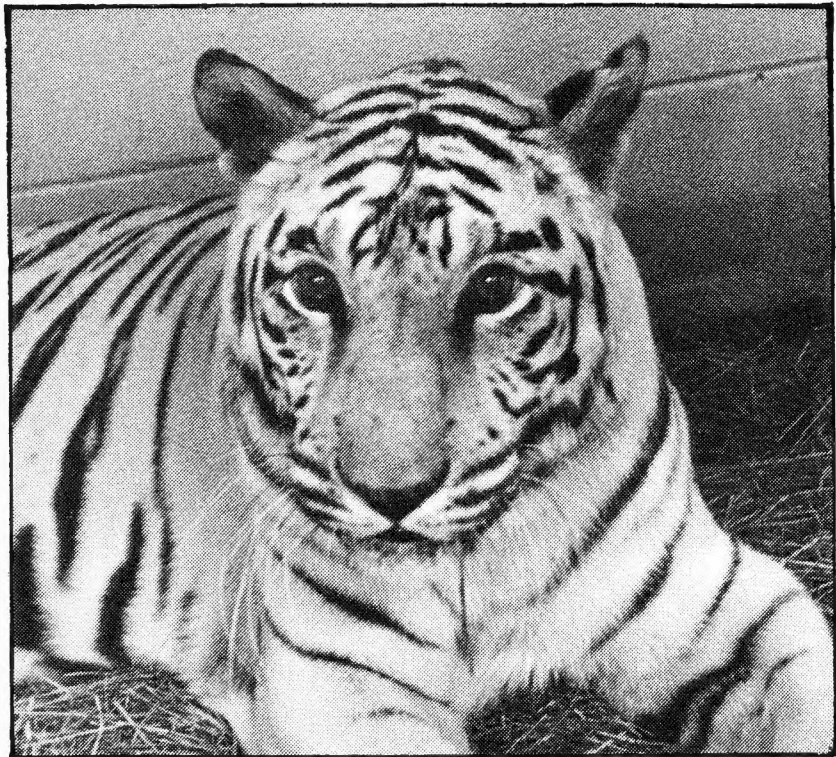
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Front Cover:

Kanchana represents the first step in a new program to breed rare white Bengal tigers. Sara Iverson, author of the article beginning on page 5, is a FONZ research assistant currently conducting lactation studies and helping coordinate the Zoo's hand-rearing facility.

Photo by Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits



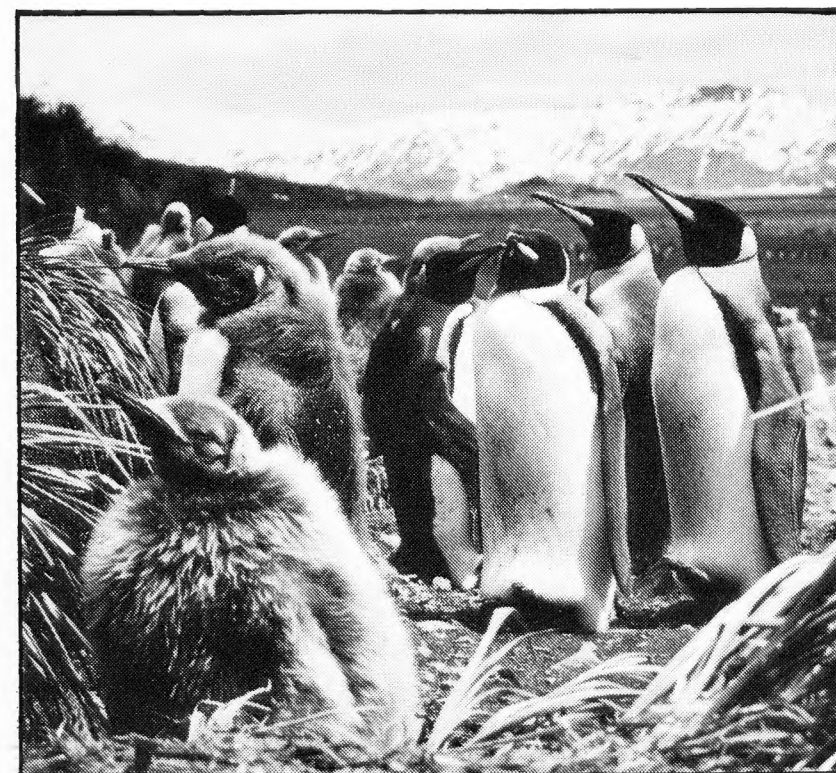
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Although she may look like just another frisky tiger cub, Kanchana, born to a white female and an orange male tiger at the National Zoo, is destined to be part of a new program of breeding white tigers. (Photo by Milton Tierney)

Breeding White Tigers

Sara Iverson

The recent birth of an orange female tiger cub at the National Zoo is a major event in the breeding of rare white Bengal tigers. Kanchana, whose name means "gold" in the language of southern India, was born on October 26, 1981, to a white female and an orange male. Although Bharat took excellent care of her first cub, it became apparent after two weeks that the cub's growth rate was abnormally low. The reason for this is not certain. It is possible that Bharat was not producing enough milk or that her cub was not suckling enough. So Kanchana was moved to the Zoo's hand-rearing facility, where she resumed growth at a normal rate. Plans call for her to be part of a new, carefully monitored program to improve and maintain the line of rare white tigers while also trying to preserve the purity of the line of captive Bengal tigers.

There are fewer than sixty white tigers in captivity in the world today. All are descended from one white Bengal tiger, with the exception of the "Tony phenomenon" explained below. Not only are white tigers a genetic oddity, but they are also important because of their captive Bengal ancestry. Most captive Bengal tigers are genetically a mixture of other strains, such as Siberian and Sumatran.

White tigers have ice-blue eyes and a white background coat with dark brown or ashy grey-brown stripes. They are usually larger than normal orange tigers. The white tiger is not a true albino since it is not pure white and does not have pink eyes. It is often referred to as a partial albino. There is only one recorded incidence of true albino tigers—two cubs discovered in northeast India in 1922.

Scattered reports of white tigers seen in the wild go back 160 years. The Bombay Historical Society states that between 1907 and 1933 seventeen white tigers were shot in India. However, it was not until 1951 that a white tiger was captured alive.

The known history of all white tigers in captivity today dates back to May 1951 and the jungles of the former princely state of Rewa, now part of the state of Madhya Pradesh. There, a large white male cub (later named Mohan) born to a normal orange tigress was captured and reared by the Maharaja of Rewa in an unused palace at Govindgarh. Mohan, the ninth reported case of a white tiger in Rewa in fifty-five years, became the progenitor of nearly all the captive white tigers. He grew to be exceptionally large, with ice-blue eyes, pink-padded

paws, charcoal stripes, and an off-white coat.

When he reached maturity, Mohan was bred with Begum, a wild-caught orange tigress. After three litters produced ten cubs, Mohan was bred to Radha, one of his daughters. Their first litter produced four white cubs—one male and three females. Mohini, one of the females from this litter, was donated to the National Zoo in 1960. Later the Zoo obtained Samson, an orange male from Mohan and Begum's second litter. In order to preserve the white trait, Mohan's descendants have been bred back and forth to one another in various combinations.

(The only exception outside this population has been the addition of Tony, one of two white cubs that appeared unexpectedly as the offspring of two orange tigers owned by the Hawthorn Circus. The only known history of these orange parents is that they were brother and sister offspring of an imported circus Bengal female and a registered Siberian male. Tony was bred with the National Zoo's Kesari—a white gene carrier—at Cincinnati, and thus began the Cincinnati line of white tigers. Tony's parents were purchased by the Omaha Zoo and have produced several white offspring, none of which has yet bred successfully.)

An explanation of the genetics of the white trait is in order here.

According to Mendelian theory, the white trait is determined by a single recessive gene, while the normal orange trait is caused by a dominant gene. Only a tiger with the two recessive genes will be white. If either or both parents carry only dominant orange genes, none of their cubs can be white.

Mohan's first mate Begum, therefore, could not have produced a white cub unless she happened to carry a recessive—or white—gene along with the orange. Since none of the cubs from their first three litters was white, it is presumed that Begum carried no recessive white genes. However, all the cubs resulting from her matings with Mohan would have a recessive gene. The only way to get a white cub from Mohan was to breed him back to one of his daughters. To perpetuate the strain, relative had to be bred back with relative. By the same token, since the first white tiger and his mate were Bengals, it follows that inbreeding of all their descendants will produce Bengals.

It has been shown that the degree of similar gene pairs is increased by inbreeding. It is known that the closer the relationship of the mated individuals to each other, the more quickly this similarity is reached. This is exactly what it takes to get two recessive white genes to produce a white tiger. Unfortunately, this is also what it takes for other

recessive traits to appear, some of which are very detrimental but were previously hidden behind their dominant genes. The appearance of these recessive genes can result in such things as malformations at birth, increased infant mortality, poor growth rates, small litter sizes, and increased sterility.

Until recently there was a decrease in the population of captive white tigers. All too often the fertility of the animals had been very low, and instances of cubs dying at birth or shortly thereafter have been common.

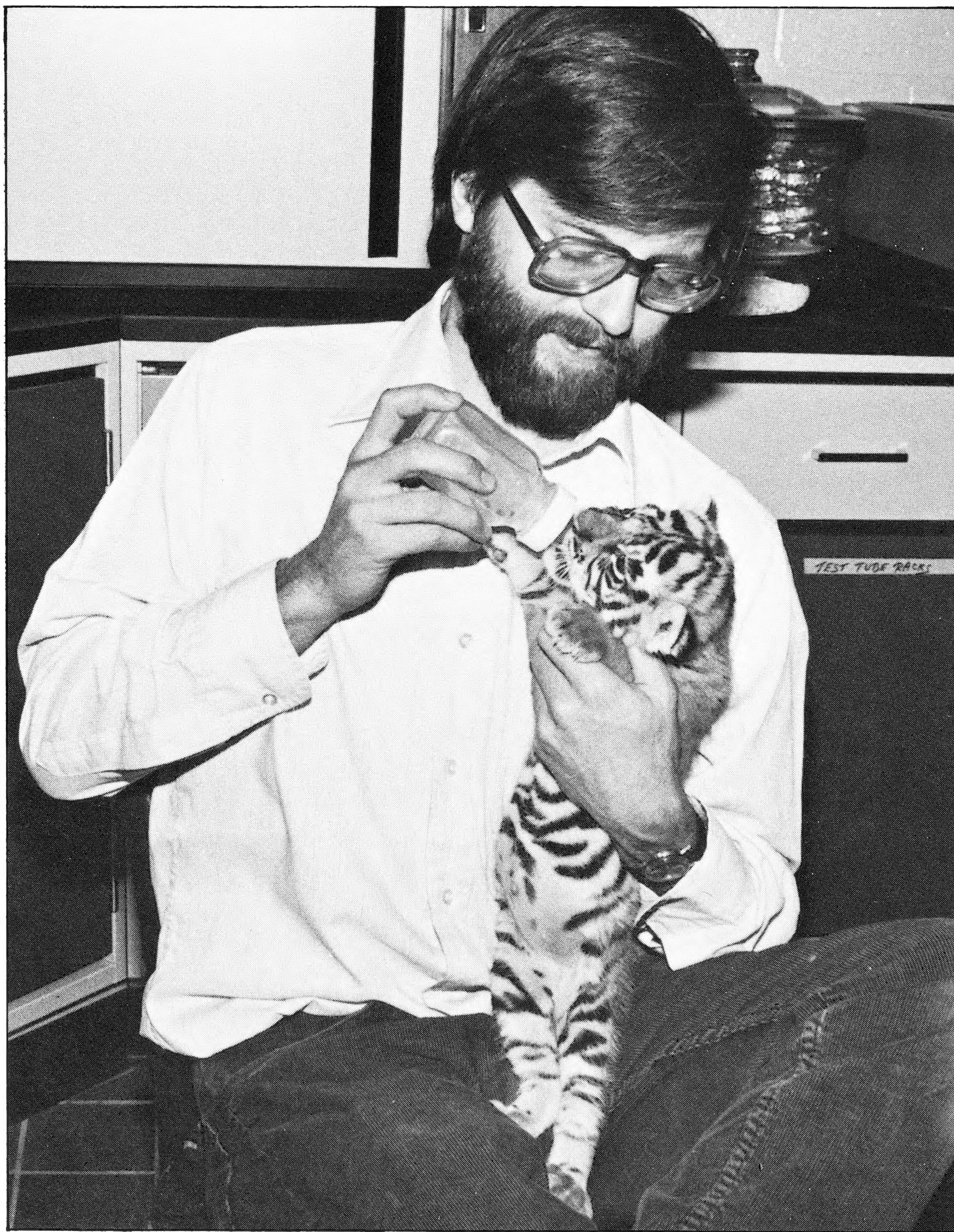
At the National Zoo one cub was born with shortened legs and crossed eyes. Another cub born in a second litter died at sixteen months from a neurological problem. In New Delhi some cubs had twisted necks; in Bristol, England, one cub had poorly developed kidneys; and in Calcutta one cub had an arched backbone. Again, stillbirths have been recorded, physiological disorders have appeared, and early death of cubs has been common. It is also believed that white cubs are more susceptible to disease than are orange cubs. Obviously, there could be other factors associated with the white gene, but with no other white tiger lines for comparison, it is hard to tell.

Clearly, today's white tigers descend from a series of concen-

trated inbreeding with relatively little caution directed to the effects on the offspring. Despite the generally poor quality and fitness of these tigers, there are several important reasons to breed them. These visually stunning animals are not only an interesting and rare attraction, but are also some of the only pure Bengal tigers in captivity. Most of the pure Bengal line has been lost because they were bred with Siberian and Sumatran tigers. Since all the white tigers began as Bengals and have been inbred as such, most of them are close to being pure Bengal. Careful breeding of white tigers can save the white line and preserve the pure Bengal line.

To achieve this, a new program must balance inbreeding (for the maintenance of the gene) with outcrossing (for the survival and fitness of the animals). The breeding strategy developed by the National Zoo involves outcross breeding using unrelated tigers and—where possible—pure Bengals alternating with breeding within the population of white gene carriers, using only the most fit and virile animals.

Since the National Zoo does not have space for such an extensive breeding program on its own, it will cooperate with other zoos, such as Omaha, Knoxville, Columbus, and Cincinnati, that have space to house the program and with whom



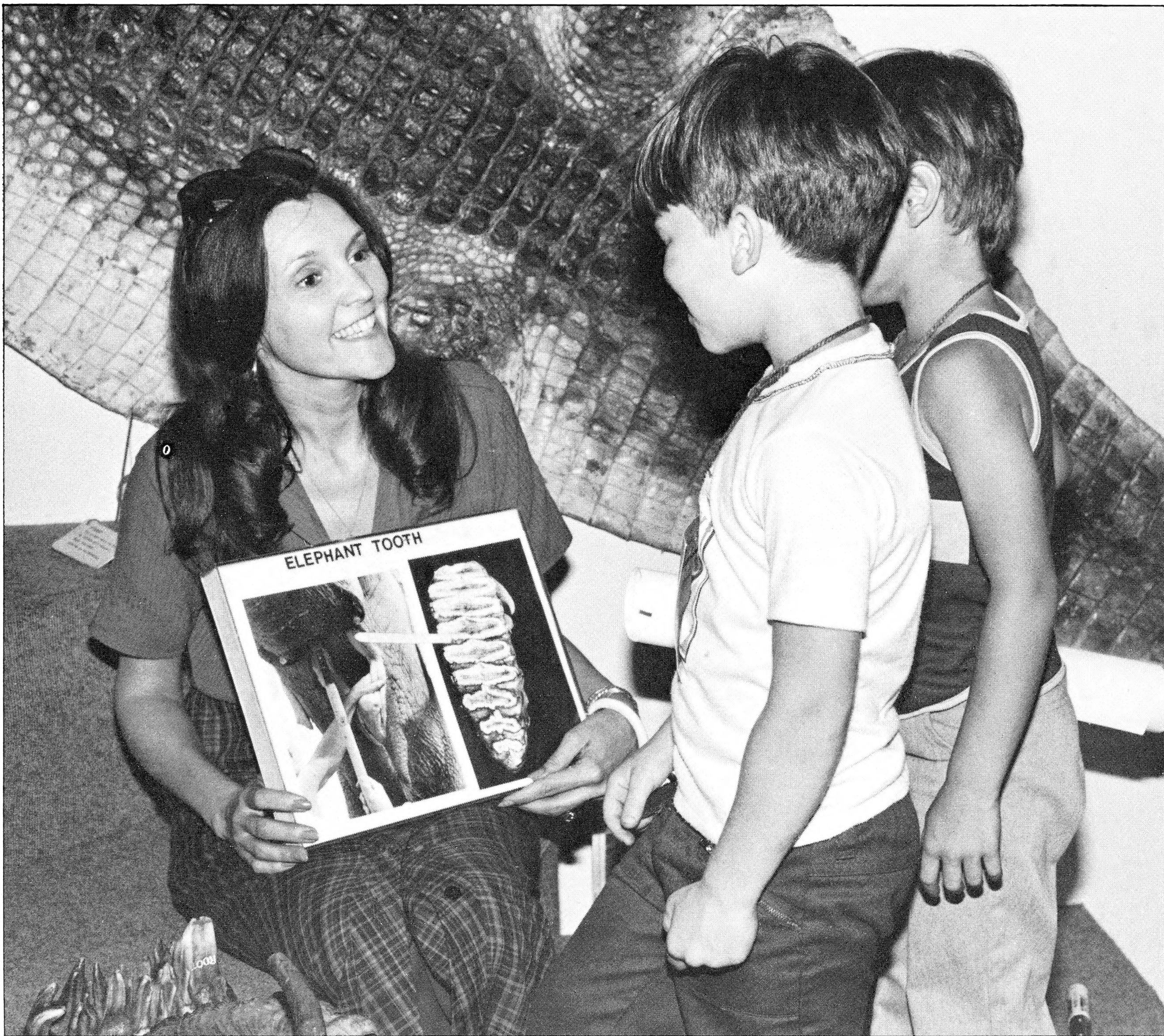
When Kanchana failed to grow at a normal rate, she was taken to the Zoo's hand-rearing facility. Here Dr. Olav Oftedal, National Zoo animal nutritionist, gives the hungry baby a bottle. (Photo by Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits)



it can work out loan arrangements involving animals whose inbreeding is minimal. The Knoxville Zoo, for instance, has loaned the National Zoo a rare pure orange adult Bengal tiger that has already mated with one of the white females. In return, Knoxville has on loan several younger tigers carrying the white gene. The Omaha Zoo has both white tigers and a white gene-carrying orange tiger that could be mated with one of the National Zoo's white gene-carrying orange tigers. Columbus now has several tigers carrying the white gene as well as one white tiger.

It will take a great deal of time and effort to determine whether this new breeding program is successful. To begin the process, the National Zoo obtained from the San Francisco Zoo an unrelated orange male that bred successfully with white tigress Bharat. That union produced the first tiger born at the National Zoo in nine years. Although she may look like just another normal, frisky cub, Kanchana represents a new era in the captive breeding of rare white tigers.

Bert Barker (left), senior keeper of cats at the time, and National Zoo Director Dr. Theodore H. Reed prepare Mohini for her flight to Washington in 1960.



FONZ volunteer Diana McMeekin explains the wonders of elephant teeth to Zoolab visitors. Zoolab and Birdlab are staffed by thirty FONZ volunteers throughout the year. (Photo by Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits)

FONZ Annual Report

Whayne S. Quin, President, 1980-81

In 1981, the Friends of the National Zoo exceeded previous years in providing support to the National Zoo and in its service to members.

The array of year-long projects and progress was truly remarkable. This is due in large measure to the dramatically improved National Zoo under the leadership of Director Ted Reed and Smithsonian Institution Secretary S. Dillon Ripley. This year saw the opening of the new and innovative Great Ape House and major renovations to the Small Mammal and Reptile and Amphibian Houses. Construction will begin soon on the exciting Monkey Island exhibit.

At the same time, FONZ has been active in improving its visitor service facilities. The handsome and already successful Seal Shop, located in Beaver Valley, opened in the summer of 1981.



Visitors enjoy the food and pleasant atmosphere of the Panda Cafe. Food service operations generate nearly half of FONZ's income. (Photo by Sabin Robbins)



T-shirt screening is one of the most popular activities of FONZ's annual ZooNights for members. The 1981 T-shirt design commemorated the opening of the Zoo's new Great Ape House. (Photo by David K. Krohne)

The small food facility on Bird House hill was renamed the International Cafe, and the menu was enlarged to include quiche, fresh strawberry shortcake, and tropical fruit punches.

New umbrella tables at the Panda Cafe improved the look and comfort of the facility. New flooring, signage, and counter displays at many of the food and shop facilities upgraded their appearance and efficiency.

Because of such improvements, new income records were set by FONZ. And by earning more, FONZ can help more in the National Zoo's crucial mission to study and save wild animals.

FONZ's primary mission has always been education. We have long known that the National Zoo is one of the largest and most heavily visited open classrooms in the world. Our challenge has always been to reach as many zoogoers as possible with information programs that instill respect for all forms of life. We hope that such programs will encourage all to understand and so to learn and care about wildlife. To that end, FONZ in 1981 spent almost a quarter of a million dollars in support of dozens of different FONZ-run educational programs.

From the beginning, the driving force of nearly every FONZ educa-



FONZ guides offer a dozen different tours for school groups. Last year they "taught" more than 12,500 students from prekindergarten through high school. Here Beth Riedel explains the sea lions to a school group. (Photo by Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits)

tion program has been our extraordinary corps of volunteers. This highly dedicated, knowledgeable, and enthusiastic volunteer force includes school tour guides, weekend roving guides, Zoolab and Birdlab assistants, summer teenage Zoo Aides, and animal behavior watchers—all together more than 350 volunteers. In 1981, for the first time, that trained group included ten guides for preschool groups and more than a dozen who take sign language classes so they can conduct special tours for the hearing-impaired. FONZ volunteers con-

tributed a staggering 28,000 hours in carrying out these various programs.

We conservatively estimate that FONZ education programs this year will directly reach and, we hope, teach over 250,000 zoogoers of all ages.

FONZ recognizes that the Zoo's millions of visitors represent a broad spectrum of interests, ages, and special groups, ranging from the casual walk-in to structured school visits. In 1981, FONZ and the National Zoo made special

efforts to offer more programs on a regular basis to serve our many and varied audiences.

For the casual, walk-in zoogoer, FONZ worked with the National Zoo staff to offer special programs such as the "Animal of the Month" events and the Sunday Afternoons at the National Zoo programs. FONZ information centers were staffed for longer hours, and we increased showings of our two orientation films *Zoo* and *The Last Chance*.

A record number of eighty teenage Zoo Aides gave up their summer vacation to stage daily animal-themed puppet shows for an estimated 35,000 visitors. They were so effective that they were invited to perform at King's Dominion and for the Rock Creek Day birthday celebration.

For organized school groups, FONZ offered a dozen different tours that served more than 11,000 students from primary grades through high school. For the first time, FONZ-trained guides also conducted tours for more than 1500 youngsters in the prekindergarten through third grade age group.

And, for the first time in FONZ's twenty-three-year history, our entire education effort was examined and evaluated by a Smithsonian/National Zoo-appointed Peer Review Committee of professional



FONZ's eighty teenage Zoo Aides present puppet shows every summer to thousands of visitors. Last year they also performed at King's Dominion and at the Rock Creek Day birthday celebration. (Photo by John Echave)

educators. The committee concluded that "This zoo is undoubtedly a world leader for educational work and provides an admirable variety of quality programming that shows sensitivity to the need for public communication."

In addition to these FONZ-staffed and National Zoo cooperative edu-

cation efforts, we have continued to provide ever-expanding financial support for vital research and conservation projects supervised by National Zoo scientists. In 1981, FONZ grants for these projects reached an all-time high of \$217,000, representing a thirty-percent increase over 1980.

As in past years, FONZ funded a successful student intern and fellowship program that supported thirty-one students who helped Zoo researchers conduct studies in such critical areas as detecting tuberculosis in Zoo animals and learning more about the nutritional requirements of giant pandas and migrating birds.

A FONZ-supported visiting lecturer program brought experts to the National Zoo to share their knowledge in such subjects as the reproductive strategies necessary to

breed rare and endangered species in captivity. FONZ funds also underwrote a portion of a week-long symposium on captive management attended by more than 100 Zoo directors from around the world.

Conservation efforts supporting the Zoo extend far beyond Washington. FONZ-supported field researchers studied cheetah breeding techniques in South Africa, collected caiman in South America, and monitored grey seal behavior in Nova Scotia as part of our own seal

management program. Perhaps most exciting of all, FONZ agreed to commit substantial funds toward supporting a hoped-for, long-term study of giant pandas in the wilds of China.

As in recent years, the bulk of revenues comes from the food, souvenir, public parking, and membership departments. Here also it was a banner year, as the figures indicate.

Last year I reported that the National Zoo and its parent body the Smithsonian Institution, based upon the past performance of our food and shop services, has extended our contracts for a ten-year period. This year our parking management contract has been extended for another year.

The fulfillment of the goals and plans in our concession contracts is absolutely critical if we are to continue our meaningful support for the Zoo. To implement the plans contemplated in our contracts, FONZ has built a new Mane Gift Shop across from the old shop, which will be replaced by the new Monkey Island exhibit. Plans are moving ahead to create an exciting full-service visitor complex called Panda Plaza.

Special programs organized for FONZ members continue to expand. The 1981 member event calendar was filled with classes, lectures, films, a photo contest, a



Highly trained FONZ volunteers assist Zoo researchers in animal behavior studies. In this case, an Atlas lion cub seems equally interested in observing Nell Ball.

Christmas party, art openings, behind-the-scenes Zoo tours, local field trips, overseas safaris, and of course, the always-popular ZooNights.

The bimonthly *ZooGoer* magazine for adult members featured a special Great Ape House Guide issue in 1981, and the *PawPrints* newsletter for junior members featured more contests and games to increase reader involvement.

FONZ's new Publications Director is also coordinating the production of a promised 1982 bestseller—a first-ever, all-color, basic *Zoo Guidebook*, an item we believe has long been needed. The guidebook has been written by FONZ Board member, Secretary, and author Sally Tongren and will be on sale in the spring.

It is appropriate that there are more member events than ever because there are more members than ever. In 1981, thanks to a successful sweepstakes mail invitation, membership increased fifty percent. FONZ's 22,000 members constitute the second-largest Zoo society in the world.

As befits one of the world's most successful zoo-support societies, FONZ staffers are playing leadership roles in the zoo field. This year, FONZ educators and the Executive Director addressed the regional meeting of the American Associa-

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL ZOO BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 1981

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash on Hand	\$ 8,425	
Cash in Bank	77,891	
Cash in Savings	466	
Investments	823,258	
Accounts Receivable	4,326	
Inventory	250,641	
Bags and Supplies	6,118	
Prepaid and Deferred Expenses	17,594	
Total Current Assets:		\$1,188,719
Fixed Assets:		
Construction in Progress	\$ 70,762	
Shop Building	162,061	
Bookstore	16,408	
Furniture and Equipment	127,574	
Library	2,232	
Stroller Equipment	11,026	
Restaurant Equipment	163,892	
Restaurant Building	99,259	
Restaurant Improvements	139,452	
Parking Equipment	22,361	
Accumulated Depreciation	(465,665)	
Total Fixed Assets:		\$ 349,362
Total Assets:		<u>\$1,538,082</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$121,701	
Accrued Salaries	26,839	
Taxes Payable	45,903	
Total Current Liabilities:		\$ 194,443
Unexpended Fund Balance:		
Balance January 1	\$926,401	
Net Profit	417,238	
Total Unexpended Fund Balance:		\$1,343,639
Total Liability and Unexpnded Fund Balance:		<u>\$1,538,082</u>

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL ZOO
January-September 1981

INCOME

Food Service	\$1,115,381	38.0%
Shops	1,075,001	36.6%
Parking	322,946	11.0%
Membership	266,527	9.0%
Education	70,601	2.5%
Publications	70,099	2.4%
Zoo Service	14,638	.5%
Total	\$2,935,193	100.0%

EXPENSE

Food Service	\$ 829,390	32.4%
Shops	725,702	28.4%
Parking	270,439	10.6%
Membership	234,103	9.2%
Education	331,768	12.0%
Publications	85,879	3.4%
Zoo Service	80,488	3.0%
Total	\$2,557,769	100.0%

Board of Directors, strong help given us by the National Zoo and the Smithsonian Institution, and, crucial to all, the awesome contributions of hundreds of volunteers and the now 22,000 members.

It is particularly satisfying for me to report such successes as I conclude my term this year as FONZ President. It is clear to me that this active organization has never been in better hands or given more promise of a growing and bright future. With your continued support, FONZ will continue to be just about the best friend the wildlife kingdom has had since Noah and his ark.

—Whayne S. Quin.

Note: This report was presented by Mr. Quin at the 1981 Annual Meeting of the Friends of the National Zoo.

tion of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, and our Executive Director conducted a zoo support session at the AAZPA national conference.

FONZ now produces and distributes to more than 100 zoos and aquariums in North America a bimonthly zoo idea pack known as *ZIP* that explains how to conduct successful fund-raising, membership, and special events programs. Because of FONZ successes in zoo public relations, we have been asked

to help launch the first Presidentially-proclaimed National Zoo and Aquarium Month in June 1982.

As I think is apparent, FONZ has been more efficient and more effective than ever—not only in supporting the National Zoo, but also in assisting other zoos across this nation in improving and expanding their support roles.

In the end, such achievements are the direct result of the input of many, many people—the conscientious FONZ staff, a hard-working

FONZ NEWS

Sweepstakes Winners Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Billingsley of Fairfax, Virginia, are the lucky winners of an African safari, the grand prize in the first FONZ sweepstakes. Their entry was drawn by National Zoo Director Dr. Theodore H. Reed from over 15,000 entries received.

Second prize, a weekend for two in New York City with a VIP tour of the Bronx Zoo, was won by Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Stirman of Alexandria, Virginia.

Winners of the third prize, a weekend for four at the Zoo's Conservation and Research Center at Front Royal, Virginia, are: Edmund Crosby, Hyattsville, Maryland; Mrs. Frank Cush, Washington, D.C.; Joffre Rosenfeld, Rockville, Maryland; and Agnes Motyka, Washington, D.C.

There are 275 additional winners of prizes including a Director's tour of the National Zoo, a Polaroid Sonar camera, and exclusive Zoo watches.



National Zoo Director Dr. Theodore H. Reed draws the African safari prize-winning entry in FONZ's first membership sweepstakes. (Photo by David K. Krohne)

The second FONZ sweepstakes is now underway, with a grand prize of a safari to the Galapagos Islands. All current FONZ members will receive the sweepstakes mailing and are eligible to win any of 285 fabulous prizes.

Lend a Helping Hand...and Get Paid for It!

FONZ needs dependable, enthusiastic people to work on weekdays during the beautiful spring season. (Jobs are available in summer and fall, too.)

If you have at least three days a week free and would like to be a gift shop clerk, parking or stroller cashier, or food service worker, please call 673-4970 weekdays for a brochure and application.

Help a Future Jane Goodall

Each summer FONZ brings college students to the National Zoo as interns. The students assist Zoo scientists in animal research projects as they learn about the Zoo and develop skills that will be useful to them later in their careers.

Although FONZ provides stipends, the summer interns still need low-cost room and board. Many are new to the Washington area and must live on limited budgets.

If you have a room in your house that will be empty this summer or if you need a housesitter, why not help a future Marlin Perkins or Jane Goodall stay within his or her means while learning about wild animals.

The FONZ summer interns will need housing near the Zoo or near public transportation for twelve weeks from late May to early September.

These interns are a select group of highly intelligent, dedicated individuals. They are some of the brightest and best of future zoo professionals. Won't you help?

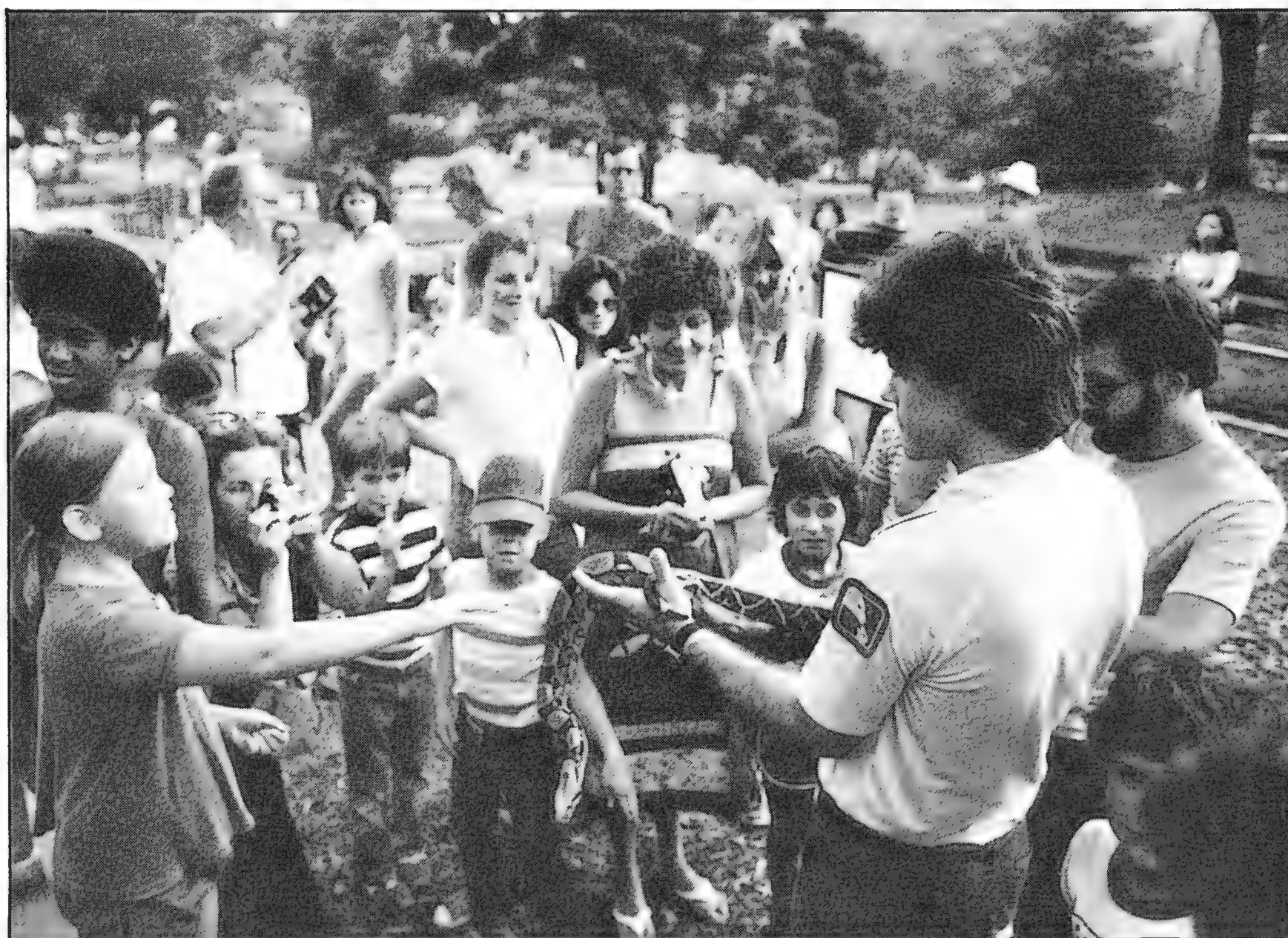
For additional information, please call Mary Sawyer Hollander at 673-4955.

Help Decorate the Small Mammal House

The Zoo can use donations of tropical and desert house plants for the renovated Small Mammal House. The staff envisions a house lush with tropical flora, so the needs and expectations are great. Arrangements can be made to pick up your

donations. Please leave your name and phone number at 673-4783.

We are also interested in woodlands or other sites within a thirty-mile radius of the Zoo where keepers can find rotten logs, vines, dead branches, and boulders for decorating exhibits in the Small Mammal House. Again, please leave your name and phone number at 673-4783, and Zoo staff will contact you.



Reptile demonstrations fascinate hundreds on ZooNight. All FONZ members will receive invitations to ZooNight, June 4 and 18, in the next few weeks.

ZOO NEWS

Reptile and Amphibian House Reopens

Alligators, snapping turtles, red-eyed tree frogs, water dragons, and ninety other species of reptiles and amphibians are once again on view at the National Zoo. After being closed nearly two years for renovation, the Reptile and Amphibian House reopened in December. With its ornate entrances, sculpted gargoyles, and decorative brickwork, the building has been one of the Zoo's most popular attractions since it first opened in 1931.

The crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles, frogs, and salamanders have returned to homes that have been expanded in size, redecorated with living plants, and equipped with new lighting. The new environments are more healthful for the animals and allow them to be displayed in spacious and attractive natural settings. Behind the scenes are new areas where herpetologists can study and breed selected species.

Three new indoor-outdoor crocodilian exhibits adjoin the Reptile and Amphibian house. The new buildings are linked by an observation deck overlooking the pools and banks where the giant reptiles will bask in the sun during warm



The new indoor-outdoor crocodile exhibits are part of the renovated Reptile and Amphibian House which reopened in December and has already drawn thousands of visitors. (Photo by Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits)

weather. The area around the buildings has been landscaped with plantings that give the impression of natural vegetation.

Although the handsome exterior remains unchanged, the interior has been completely renovated. Modern heating, plumbing, and electrical services have been installed. Hot water is provided by a solar-assisted water heating system. The public space has been redesigned for one-way visitor traffic flow. New interior lighting and short partitions divide the long

hallways into segments, each featuring only a few exhibits. Herp-Lab, a hands-on learning center located in the building's central hall, will open later this year.

According to Zoo Director Dr. Theodore H. Reed, "The National Zoo's Reptile House is the finest facility in America for the display and study of these diverse animals."

A special issue of *ZooGoer* later this year will highlight this exciting addition to the new National Zoo.

FONZ SAFARIS

EAST AFRICA

August 3-22, 1982

FONZ's most popular safari promises to be the best ever this year! Timed for the peak of the Serengeti migration—the greatest mass movement of animals on earth—this three-week wildlife odyssey to Kenya includes riding horseback through herds of giraffe and antelope, sleeping under canvas in a luxury bush camp overlooking snow-capped Mt. Kenya, game watching on foot led by a spear-carrying Masai, and even an optional once-in-a-lifetime camel trek.

Participants will stay at Nairobi's historic Norfolk Hotel (Hemingway's favorite) and the Mt. Kenya Safari Club ("game lodge of millionaires") and will spend a night watching herds of elephants close-up from a deluxe treetop lodge. Leading African conservationists will be met at special private receptions.

Cost for this remarkable wildlife adventure is \$2,187 plus airfare to and from Kenya. This fee includes a \$200 tax-deductible contribution



The opportunity to see and study wild animals at close range is one of the highlights of FONZ's upcoming safari to East Africa!

to FONZ, a FONZ executive leader, and all other costs except a few meals. The five-day camel-riding trek is optional and several hundred dollars more. For a complete itinerary and details, contact FONZ.

ANTARCTICA

December 6-31, 1982

For the first time, FONZ is offering a travel adventure that only a few

thousand lucky people have ever experienced. Participants will join with Antarctic experts on the cruise of a lifetime to the remote and pristine home of fur seals, albatrosses, glaciers, and towering icebergs. Rubber boats, developed by Captain Cousteau, provide ship-to-shore opportunities to watch close-up the behavior of a remarkable variety of wildlife unafraid of humans.

After a flight to Rio de Janeiro, expedition members board the *MS World Explorer* and cruise the whale-rich waters of the southern Atlantic to the Falkland Islands. Here live enormous colonies of Rockhopper, Magellaine, and Gento penguins, black-browed albatrosses, and fur seals. Antarctic scenery is like nothing else on earth, with its snow-covered mountains, diamond-bright ice floes, and even volcanic islands

with active caldera and fumaroles making the water warm enough for swimming! Several scientific stations will be visited, and experts will give daily lectures and briefings aboard the ship.

All cabins are outside with private shower and toilet, and each has a telephone and fingertip climate control. There are spacious lounges and even a library, beauty parlor, and sauna.

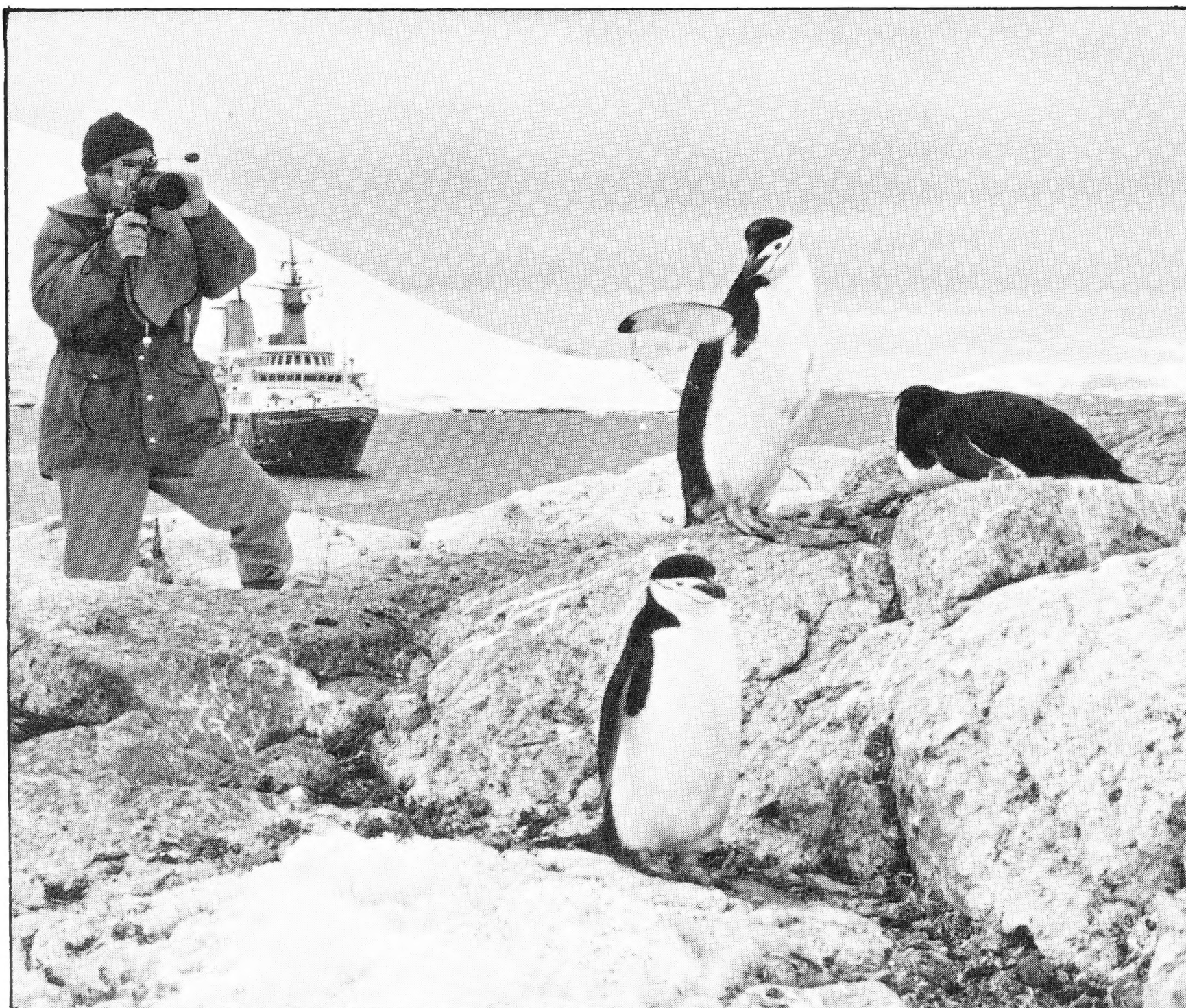
Cost for the all-expense-paid Antarctic expedition is \$4,530 and up, depending on cabin accommodations, plus air fare to and from Rio de Janeiro. A \$200 tax-deductible contribution to FONZ is included. For details, contact FONZ.

IRELAND/SCOTLAND/WALES/ ENGLAND NATURE TOUR July 10-27, 1982

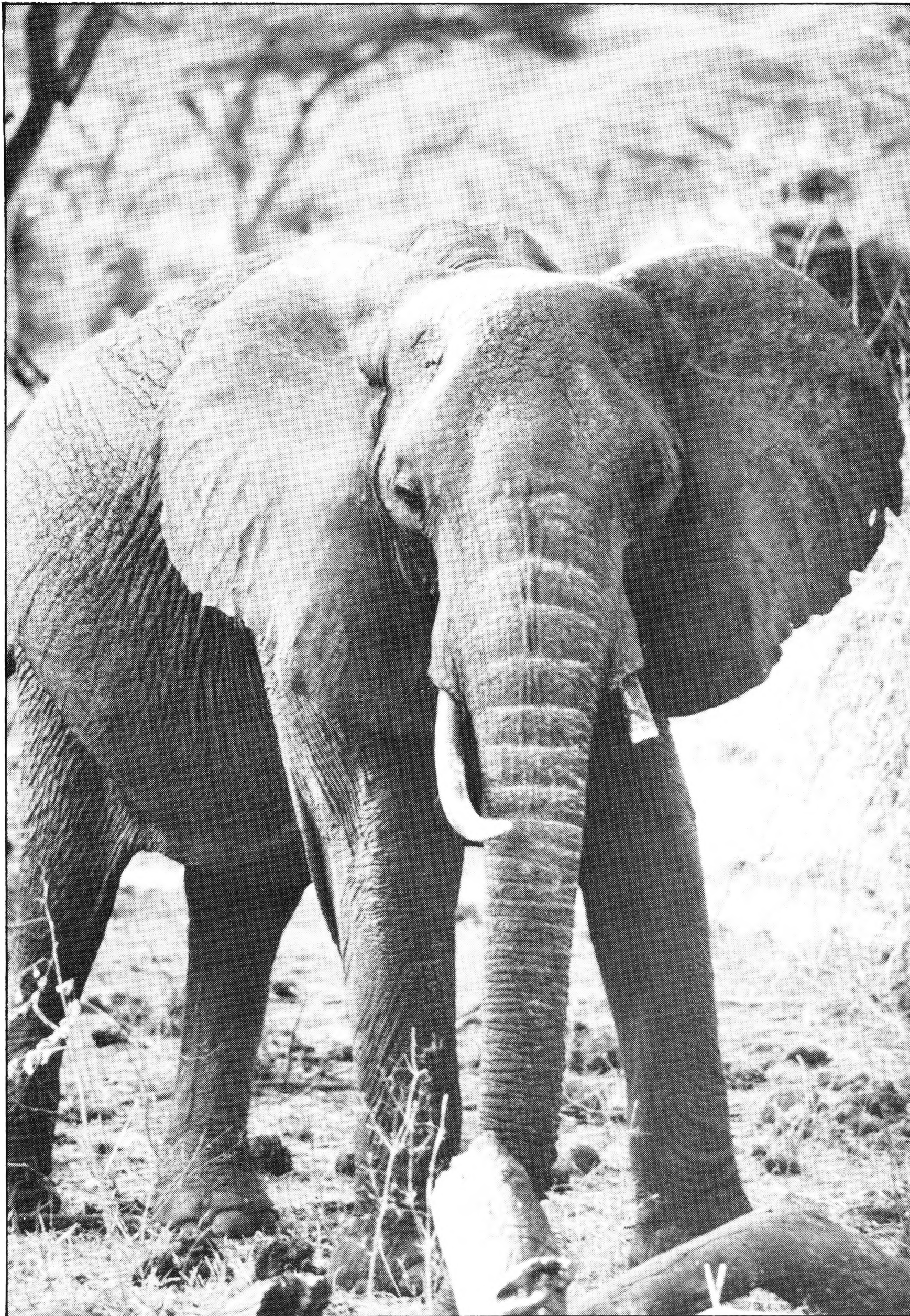
Everybody's favorite bird—the puffin—plus unique Manx cats, Connemara ponies, deer, and large colonies of seabirds such as kittiwakes and razorbills star in this tour of the greatest wildlife and zoo sights of Ireland and the British Isles. There will be special visits to osprey breeding grounds, major zoos, national parks and reserves, and several remarkable botanic gardens.

Other highlights include overnights and private banquets at medieval castles and cabaret suppers and entertainment. City life will be explored in Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the medieval walled city of Chester.

The cost of \$2,698 from New York City includes a \$100 tax-deductible contribution to FONZ, a professional leader throughout, most meals, and several private receptions. Contact FONZ for details.



Enormous colonies of penguins are among the incredible sights that await participants in FONZ's Antarctica safari in December.



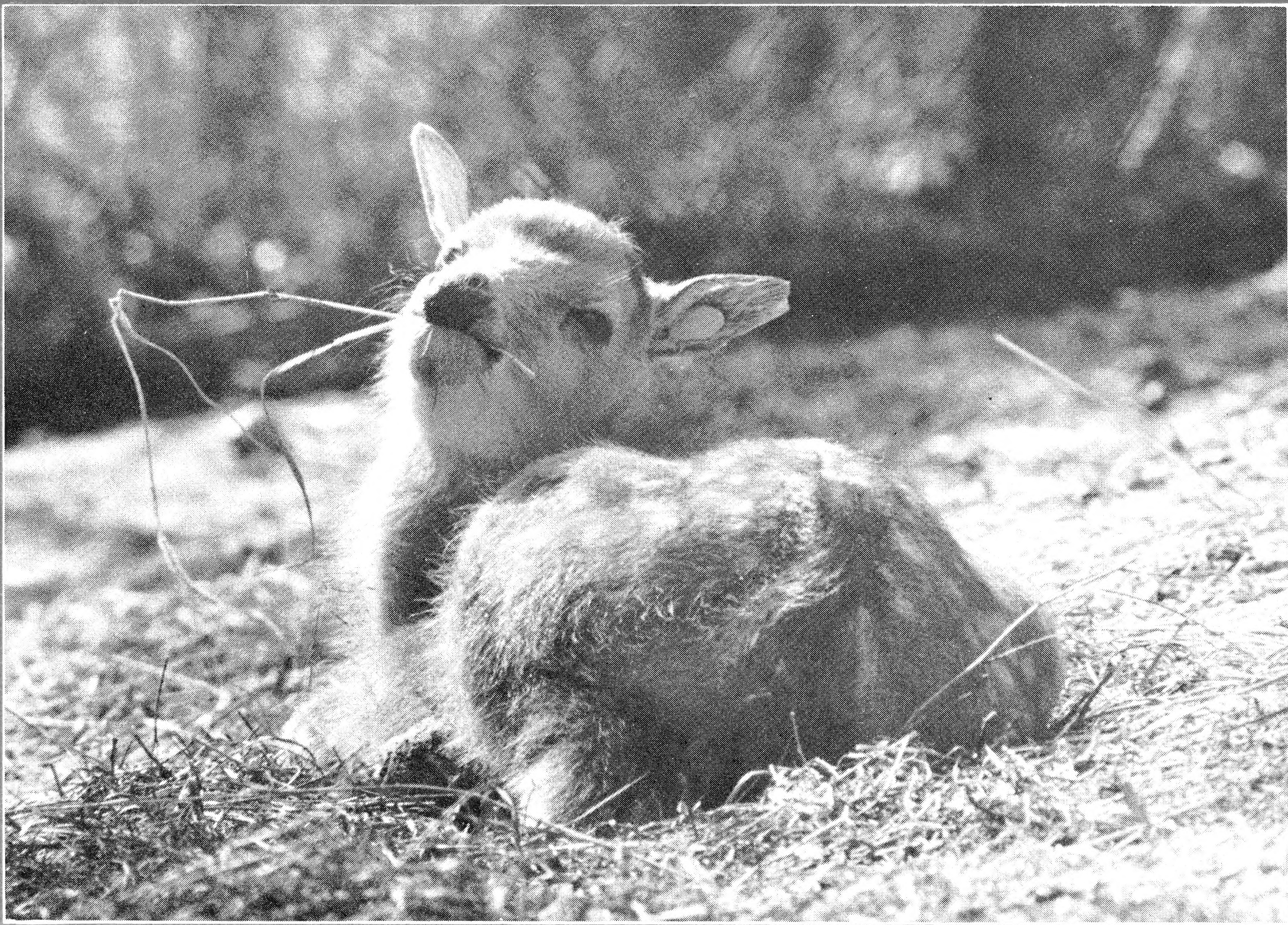
ZIMBABWE/BOTSWANA

September 15-October 8, 1982

Experts have long hailed this part of southern Africa as the finest, most unspoiled wildlife area in the world. Elephants, lions, cheetah, antelope, and an incredible variety of birds abound. The twenty-four-day safari includes a sundowner cruise up the Zambezi to thundering Victoria Falls and game viewing in everything from cars and houseboats to canoes and treetop platforms. Accommodations are in luxury tent camps and lodges throughout.

Cost of this connoisseur's look at wildest Africa is \$3,100 plus airfare to and from Washington, D.C., and includes all but a few meals plus a \$200 tax-deductible contribution to FONZ. Contact FONZ for details.

FONZ's safari to Zimbabwe and Botswana will visit the finest, most unspoiled wildlife area in the world. (Photo by Sabin Robbins)



Pere David's deer have long been extinct in the wild, and captive breeding is essential to their survival. This youngster was born at the National Zoo on St. Patrick's Day. (Photo by Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits)

**Friends of the National Zoo
National Zoological Park
Washington, D.C. 20008**

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